

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

WAITE'S DEEP PLOT.

Discovered by the Police Officials of Denver.

It Sounds Dramatic in the Extreme.

IT'S A COUP D' ETAT.

At Midnight He Will Seize the City Hall,

* the Decision of the Supreme Court Defeats Him.

DENVER, March 21.—The Times this afternoon will publish the following:

The committee of safety organized last Thursday when the governor's troops were drawn up in line of battle ready to make an attack upon the city hall, has had brought to its attention a most remarkable plot originated by Governor Waite and some of his chief lieutenants.

The facts as related are beyond question, having been furnished to a meeting of the committee of safety by men who had their information direct from the mouth of Governor Waite himself. The plot in substance is this:

In case the supreme court decides adversely to the governor's claims in the fire and police board controversy, Gov. Waite will proceed to storm the city hall by force of arms. This is to be done at midnight on the day the supreme court's decision is rendered.

It is a well known fact that for the past week State Game Warden Callicott has been swarming in deputy warden's office in the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Ottawa, Ill., was today denied by the supreme court.

With the receipt of the news from the supreme court there was a rush of reporters to the jail. One at a time they were allowed to see the assassin.

"I am in a state of grace," he said, quietly. "I need no more spiritual advice and I do not want to see a priest."

"Are you surprised?"

"Of course I am. I was confident that owing to the circumstances I would obtain the superseding. I am very disappointed."

"What will be your next move?"

"I want to see my lawyers."

Prendergast showed emotion, but he was quiet and without demonstration.

The only hope for Prendergast now is reprieve by the governor, but as he is now in Mississippi and the lieutenant governor is not at the state capitol, the assassin's chances for life beyond Good Friday are very slim.

Preliminary to this movement a squad of militiamen, bearing only their side arms, will be gathered at Douglas Place, the residence of the governor, as a bodyguard to the excellencies of the citizen. These militiamen, together with their other state arms, are to be given to the game warden. The governor, it is hinted, is inclined to support the loyalty of the state militia, if it comes to a crisis, and he prefers to pin his faith to Callicott's army, although the militiamen may be used to increase the force for the midnight attack.

The police department is fully advised to these warlike preparations on the part of the governor and has made every preparation for defense.

NO DECISION EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN THE WAITE CASE.

George Wilson, chamber of commerce, New York, March 21.—The time for filing briefs with the supreme court in the case of the governor against the old fire and police board expired at noon today. The attorneys for the old board filed another brief confirming the position they assumed at the beginning. No decision is expected for several days.

IT WILL PASS.

Senator Bryce is confident the Senate will pass the tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Bryce of Ohio, who was the chief mover of the caucus of Democratic senators, thinks the tariff bill as reported from the committee will now pass the senate, but that the senate amendments will be materially changed in the house and in conference before the bill is finally agreed upon.

As the bill now stands, he says it is not satisfactory to all the Democrats of the senate, and he says that he believes that it would be impossible to get a bill that would satisfy all. He thinks it will be delayed about two months in the senate, that there will be some minor changes, but the bill will pass substantially as it now stands.

There will be a fight against the income tax feature, and against the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties, but he thinks both will be retained in the bill. There were signs, Republians say, Mr. Bryce, voted with the Democrats to keep the income tax in the bill.

Senator Bryce said that the changes had been such as will prevent vigorous opposition.

Senator Gorman of Maryland said that he thought with possibly a few small changes the bill would be likely to pass, with the support of all the Democrats of the senate. He thought it had now been changed as he understood it in such a way as had made it much more satisfactory than it was when it was first presented.

NORTH AND SOUTH BONDS.

They are Being Printed in St. Joe in Denominations of \$10.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., March 21.—The bonds of the Interstate and Gulf Railroad are being printed in this city and are unique in their line. They are for \$10 each and provide that after five years and before twenty years the company will pay the bearer the face value of the bonds, as evidence by the coupons attached.

This payment is to be made in good money, or the holder of the bond may turn it in for transportation, telegraph or telephone toll, but must pay half of the transportation in cash.

Twenty such coupons are attached to each bond, each coupon being good for 50 cents.

Open for Business.

The Mills-Flowers-Adams Dry Goods Co., 723 Kansas avenue.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Kansas Reports an Improvement in Condition—Other States.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Farmers' Review, in today's issue says: Winter wheat in Illinois is variously reported, but mostly as fair and good. The prospects are for a good yield, though in many counties the acreage is less than last year. There are a few counties where the outlook is poor. Almost no winter killing is reported.

In Indiana, the growing crop promises to be good as a general thing. Very little damage has been done by thawing and freezing.

On the whole, the crop is generally much better than it was last fall. A few reports are received of damage from freezing and thawing. In many places the prospect is better than it has been for years.

Michigan gives various reports, some of the northern counties being still under the snow. A number of counties report the crop damaged considerably since February 1. As a whole, the condition is from fair to good.

In Kentucky most of the counties report the crop in first class shape.

In Missouri the general condition is fair, the early-sown being in good shape, but the late-sown is still thin on the ground and backward.

Kansas reports improvement in condition since the big snow storm, though there was some freezing out afterward.

In Nebraska the outlook is good but in some counties the crop needs moisture.

In Iowa the general outlook is good, the exception being mostly late-sown wheat.

In Wisconsin the general condition is good.

PRENDERGAST HANGS.

Nothing But a Reprieve From the Governor Can Save Him.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 21.—The motion for a superseding in the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Ottawa, was today denied by the supreme court.

With the receipt of the news from the supreme court there was a rush of reporters to the jail. One at a time they were allowed to see the assassin.

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BETTER STAY HOME.

Cleveland Advises N.Y. Chamber of Commerce Committee to Remain Home.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The text of the telegram sent by President Cleveland to the chamber of commerce committee, replying to their notification that they were about to proceed to Washington to present their memorial against the signing of the secession bill, is as follows:

A RISE OF 22 FEET REPORTED IN RED RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A special to the Republic from Texarkana, Ark., says: The excessive rains north of here for the past few days have had a very great effect upon the waters of Red river.

Since Saturday last up to 12 o'clock today there has been a total rise of 22 feet. It now lacks only seven feet of being to the high water mark of June 1892, and is still rapidly rising at the rate of eight inches an hour. The bottoms are flooded.

EIGHT INCHES OF RAIN.

GREAT FLOODS REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF ARKADIAHPLA, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A special to the Republic from Arkadiahpla, Ark., says: This section has experienced a rainstorm with thunder and lightning for 48 hours. The rainfall for the last 24 hours, ending this morning, was 8½ inches. The trains are all delayed, the rivers and creeks overflowed, and the lands much washed out, rye, barley, park and bacon.

SECTION TWO OF THE ORIGINAL BILL, RELATING TO FUTURES, WAS MODIFIED SO AS TO CONFORM WITH THE FIRST SECTION IN THE MATTER OF TIME OF SELLING OR DELIVERING, AND THOSE WHICH WERE STRICKEN FROM THE LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH THE FUTURE CONTRACTS ARE TO APPLY.

DIVORCES CONTINUE.

EVERY DAY BRINGS TO TWO COUPLES WHO CAN'T LIVE TOGETHER.

The district court is still having an increase in its divorce business. Two new cases were filed in the clerk's office today.

Mrs. Lucy Carnell wants a legal separation from Abraham Carnell because he will not support her. They were married at Hiawatha, February 8, 1887, and have one son, Robert, five years old.

Mrs. Carnell says she came to Topeka in September, 1888, to earn her own living and has since then supported herself and child by doing washing and ironing.

Rose Allen wants a divorce from William Allen. They were married in Kansas City November 15, 1889. She wants her maiden name, Rose Wicklow, restored in the suit for her case here."

"Then," said Mr. Carlisle, "the plaintiff rests her case here."

The plaintiff had been under cross-fire for two days and over, during which every phase of her case had been reviewed from every light, but her attorney did not consider it necessary to strengthen or explain any of her statements by reading or examination. They had in reserve other witnesses and affidavits, but these they did not use.

Great stress had been laid by the defense upon the description of the trunk, which seems to be important to the case.

"That's all, Miss Pollard," said Mr. Butterworth, to the surprise of the court.

The plaintiff in black and Sister Ellis disappeared through the side door, her attorney remarking that they had no time for her.

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There was a meeting in the Breckinridge room of executive and documentary officers, after which Attorney Butterworth asked for a few moments for his side for consultation, and the defendant, his son Desha, and his attorney tripped out through the door by which Miss Pollard had made her exit.

Breckinridge's side stated,

"The delegation from Kentucky retired for conference, remarked a gentleman, who had attended political conventions. The Breckinridge forces were in retirement twenty minutes. Then Col. Shelly, the Lexington, Ky., lawyer, a short pale man with light moustache, partly bald head and spectacles, faced them to try to outline the defense.

While the case was technically one for breach of promise, he said, it included a wider scope. "I am surprised by the defendant to say," he said, "and I will be corroborated by his solemn oath, that he did not seduce her; that he never had any influence over her; that she had no attraction for him; and the filing of the suit last August, nor did he ever under any circumstances make any promise of marriage to her."

The defense did not intend, he said, to condone whatever was wrong in the relations of the two and it was only by the truth the defendant wanted to be judged.

Outlining what would be the defense, he stated that Miss Pollard had accused Mr. Breckinridge on the train, before which time he had never seen her, that he had supposed he ought to know her (having reached that time of life when he was forgetful of faces).

She introduced herself, said her father,

He was a great admirer of John C. Breckinridge and had named her after him.

Several weeks afterward the letter asking advice as to her relations with Rhodes had been received, he had analyzed it, telling her the legal aspects of

SNOWS WEST OF US.

Colorado and Nebraska Covered With White.

STILL CONFERRING.

Union Pacific Employees and Manager Clark Conclude Nothing.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—There was a change in the programme of the Union Pacific wage schedule conference this morning, and no session was held. President Clark had notified the representatives of the employees that he would like to have them present schedules of their own that they would like to have adopted in place of the one made up by the receivers.

Mr. Clark said he believed that would be the quickest and easiest way to ascertain the exact points of difference between the men and the road, though the preparation of such schedules would necessarily consume considerable time.

The telegraphers had already submitted such a schedule and the engineers announced that they could prepare a schedule in short order.

The conductors and brakemen were to resume the conference today, but instead, their representatives went into a private session to prepare a schedule in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Clark. The engineers did the same. The engineers had completed their schedule by noon and went into session with Ariaister Clark this afternoon, thus beginning the conference on the new basis.

The telegraphers were in session all day with Superintendent of Telegraph Korty, and the discussion which has been going on for nearly a week was continued on the same line, the Colorado division being taken up station by station.

At a number of points the men demand that salaries be raised instead of lowered. No conclusion was reached.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

IS MODIFIED SO AS TO MEET ADVERSE CRITICISM.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Chairman Hatch of the house committee on agriculture had hoped to have the consideration of the anti-option bill completed by the committee today, but was disappointed. But a few sections, two of which relate to the internal revenue stamps to be affixed to contracts remain uncoupled. To meet the criticisms that have been made by buyer as well as seller, the committee has recast the first section so as to provide substantially as follows:

The word "option" shall be understood to mean any contract whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom, or in whose behalf such contract is made, requires the right of privilege, or is not thereby obligated to sell and deliver to another, at a future time, or within a designated month, or any other period, or any contract whereby as vendor, a party thereto, or a person as vendee for whom, or in whose behalf such contract is made, acquires the right of privilege of demanding and receiving from another at a stipulated price at a future time, or within a designated month or other period, but is not thereby obligated to receive and pay for any of the following articles, viz., raw or manufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, park and bacon.

The word "option" shall be understood to mean any contract whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom, or in whose behalf such contract is made, acquires the right of privilege of demanding and receiving from another at a stipulated price at a future time, or within a designated month or other period, but is not thereby obligated to receive and pay for any of the following articles, viz., raw or manufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, park and bacon.

Section two of the original bill, relating to futures, was modified so as to conform with the first section in the matter of time of selling or delivering, and those which were stricken from the list of articles which the future contracts are to apply.

The word "option" shall be understood to mean any contract whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom, or in whose behalf such contract is made, acquires the right of privilege of demanding and receiving from another at a stipulated price at a future time, or within a designated month or other period, but is not thereby obligated to receive and pay for any of the following articles, viz., raw or manufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, park and bacon.

Section three of the original bill, relating to futures, was modified so as to conform with the first section in the matter of time of selling or delivering, and those which were stricken from the list of articles which the future contracts are to apply.

The word "option" shall be understood to mean any contract whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom, or in whose behalf such contract is made, acquires the right of privilege of demanding and receiving from another at a stipulated price at a future time, or within a designated month or other period, but is not thereby obligated to receive and pay for any of the following articles, viz., raw or manufactured cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, park and bacon.

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